DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, May 6, 1864. [No. 103.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

OF THE

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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Forty Years of American Life.

The London *Athenæum* has a notice of Dr. T. L. Nichols' new book, "Forty Years of American Life." Dr. Nichols was a New Hampshire man with secession proclivities, who found New York—strange as it may seem—somewhat perilous to him, and therefore went to Europe. He came to the conclusion that there were three courses to take: "go South, risk martyrdom in the North, or find refuge abroad." The *Athenæum* says:

We recently spoke with a Northern exile holding views identical with those of Dr. Nichols, and asked him why he was not fighting in the Confederate ranks instead of eating a remarkable good dinner in the West End of London. "I guess it must be because I am a physical coward," replied this enthusiastic partisan of the South. If the war be unjust and needless, the sin of it is not more attributable to those who advocate it than to those citizens of the North who fail to meet their Government with constitutional opposition. Surely the patriot who runs from his country at the period of her most extreme need is not an exile whose lamentations over his "torn and bleeding native land" will rouse commiseration in a land where men are brave as well as free. Here and there they contain a lively scrap of personal gossip, a pleasant glimpse of rural life in New England forty years since, and anecdotes pervaded by that trans-Atlantic quality which, while it scarcely deserves to be stigmatized as vulgarity, or commended for humor, is sprightly enough to be entertaining, and rather too broad to be altogether pleasant. But these more enlivening passages do not counteract the depressing and narcotic influence of the dull, straggling, ill-arranged chapters in which they are buried. In one chapter he discourses of "Manhattan" (Scoville,) the New York correspondent of the London *Herald*. He thus describes

MANHATTAN.

He was born, like Barnum, in the land of wooden clocks, wooden nutmegs and steady habits—the State of Connecticut. In his youth he entered the counting-house of a New York firm of shipping merchants, and when scarcely of age set up for himself, in company with another equally enterprising youth, in the same business. I never heard that they had any capital but their respective wits, but these were enough to give them a good start in business, and the firm of Manhattan & Co. soon had ships sailing to India, China and the realms of the Imaum of Muscat. * * * * At Munich he made the acquaintance of Lola Montez, who took a decided interest in the enterprising young American, whom in the singular mutations of her life she never forgot. * * * * In consequence of some mismanagement in his absence, or one of those commercial crisis to which America is subject, the firm became bankrupt, and Manhattan was thrown upon the world to make his fortune in other pursuits. He embarked in politics, helped to start a daily paper, which soon failed; went to Washington, became acquainted with John C. Calhoun, the great South Carolina statesman, was employed as his private Secretary, became his devoted disciple, and remained with him until his death. After this event, he returned to New York.

He married a relative of Calhoun, which appears to have given a permanence to his reformation. But this is a little in advance of my story. Returning to New York, after a considerable absence, in 1859, and walking down Broadway, I encountered "Manhattan," whom I had last seen in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington. He greeted me cordially and invited me to call with him at a house in the lower part of Broadway. In a first floor drawing-room I found a monkey, three dogs, a parrot, a mocking bird, a Polish Prince, a Hungarian Count, a bundle of cigarettes, a box of cigars, a decanter of brandy and Lola Montez, Countess of Landsfeldt, to whom "Manhattan" politely presented me, and who, between the puffs of her cigarets, conversed with her visitors in three or four languages, caressed her dogs, scolded her monkey, and was as lively, sparkling and amiable and rattle-headed as she knew how to be. She was fulfilling an engagement at the Broadway theater, where, though but a novice as an actress and indifferent danseuse, she was brilliant entertaining and fascinating. "Manhattan" seemed to have charge of her business affairs, and he took pains to disabuse my mind of any prejudices I might have acquired respecting the lady's character; assuring me that, though liberal in her sentiments, and erratic in her manners, she was an admirable as well as a charming personage. * * *

To return to "Manhattan." After settling down as a married man, he turned his attention to literature. He edited a sort of rough and ready, rowdy kind of comic paper called the *Pic*—short for picayune, the name of the smallest silver coin in New Orleans. When tired of this, he commenced in one of the weeklies a series of sketches of Old Merchants of New York. This is always a popular kind of literature, and "Manhattan" had peculiar facilities from a large acquaintance and a good memory.

These sketches have been published in a volume, and appear to have had a good sale. "Manhattan" letters on the war have been very curious. He is Northern by birth and in feeling, but Southern in his principles and associations. Friend and disciple of Calhoun, he could not be other than a State rights man and secessionist. He knows, and cannot help despising, the Northern politicians and Northern military leaders, but he lives in New York, in sight of Fort Lafayette; hence his occasional Unionism and extravagant reflection of the prevalent feeling around him. * * * There are indications that he is prospering. Doubtless he gets well paid for his letters, and when exchange is high he knows enough to make the most of it. He also holds a snug little office under the Common Council of New York, whose members, whatever they may think of secession, have little sympathy with Lincoln or the Republican party.

☞ On the 1st of March the rates of board in the first-class hotels in New York was raised to $2.50 per day.

☞ Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific.

PAINTERS AND PARADOXES.—A Printer, says Oliver, is the most curious being living. He may have no *head* and *coins*, and not be worth a cent; have *small caps* and have neither wife nor children. Others may run fast, but he gets along swifter by *setting fast*. He may be making impressions without eloquences; may use the *leg* without offending, and be telling the truth; while others cannot *stand* while they *set*, he can *set standing*, and do both at the same time; have to no *furniture*, and yet have no dwelling; may make and put away *pi* and never see a pie, much less eat it during his whole life; be a human being, and a *rat* at the same time; may *great* a great deal and not ask a favor; may handle a *shooting iron*, and know nothing about a cannon, gun or pistol; he may move the *lever* that moves the world, and yet be as far from moving the globe as a hog under a molehill; spread *sheets* without being a housewife; he may *lay his form* on a *bed*, and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use the *dagger* without shedding blood, and from the earth he may handle *stars*; he may be of a *rolling* disposition, and yet never desire to travel; he may have a *sheep's foot*, and not be deformed; never be without a *case*, and yet know nothing of law or physic; be always *correcting* his *errors*, and growing worse every day; have *em-braces*, without ever having the arms of a lass thrown around him; have his *form locked up*, and at the same time free from jail, watch-house, or any other confinement: his office may have a *hell* in it, and not be a bad place after all; he may be plagued by the *devil*, and be a Christian of the best kind; and what is stranger still, be honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always *stands up* to his business.

A HEAVY BLOW.—"I was once in Montpelier," said the Colonel, "on official business. During my stay a horse race came off at the capital; and as I am rather partial to horse-racing, I went to see it. Just as the horses were about starting, some fellow insulted me by jostling me rather roughly. Now, you know, I don't often fight, but when I strike I do strike. So I up fist and hit him a blow that sent him against the fence into a field, carrying with him nine sections of posts and rails. The fellow lay a short time, then raising himself into a sitting posture, he looked wildly around him. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'has the storm done much damage? Did the lightning strike anybody but me?'"

CLERICAL WIT.—A learned divine hailing from the rural districts of some western State, while traveling through the interior towns of this State, was heard by "Kail Sud" to give out the following hymn prior to making a collection, and it was sung with considerable force, no one seeing the witty point until the last three words were impressively delivered:

"Give me to know thy will, O Lord!
And I will do the thing to-morrow,
Both far and near I'll preach thy word,
If Gospel-lovers will come down."

☞ A paper called the *New Regime* has been established at Norfolk, Virginia. It is unconditionally loyal, and will be the official journal of that Department.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.
FRIDAY MORNING.... MAY 2, 1862.

The Present Campaign.

The telegrams for the last week and the lull in the telegraph now, are both significant of stirring events soon to transpire at the East; events of a nature to tell with thrilling effect on the infatuated adherents of the Southern Confederacy. It may be asked why we are confident of the results of this campaign; and selecting at random a few, out of many, reasons that might be assigned, we will state, that,

1st. Evident dissatisfaction with the existing rule of Jeff. Davis and want of confidence in their ability successfully to establish their independence, prevails throughout the entire bounds of the South; as is fully made manifest by reliable accounts from parties who have mingled extensively with the people of the South, and confirmed by the officially reported numbers who are constantly flocking into our lines to take the oath. Entire States even, as North Carolina and Georgia, have plainly assumed an attitude of open hostility to the Executive, and it is not a subject for argument at this late day that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

2nd. The hope of intervention from abroad which has from the first buoyed up the Confederates, has been long and bitterly disappointed, and it is, at the same time, painfully visible (even to themselves) that ultimate success is impossible, and that at most they are but in the condition of the Salamander in the fire, which by its exudations can but stay for a little the death which must ultimately overtake it. Now it is a characteristic of human nature that no man can fight as well in a cause where success is hopeless, as where there appears at least a possibility of victory; and we take it that with few exceptions the conscripted soldiers of the Confederacy will not and cannot fight strenuously for a cause in which they do not believe, or in the success of which they have little hope.

3rd. Our own people, from being in the beginning disunited as to the means to be pursued, and even as to the propriety of the war, are now fully satisfied on all sides, and sternly determined that, come what may, this rebellion is first to be put down:—and so thorough is their determination that there are now no politicians, however great favorites of the people once, so thoroughly dead as those who have at any time opposed this war or any of the necessary war measures.

It will thus be seen that we are gaining in that unanimity so essential under the circumstances, while the South has both as a confederacy and as individuals, been losing the unity of feeling that in the beginning of 1861 prevailed, or seemed to prevail there. In addition to all this, while we are utterly incompetent to criticise military operations and make no pretensions to do so, we cannot but believe that the plans of the present Lieut.-Gen. of our army are those by which the final victory or victories are to be gained. We do not like to see immense numbers of troops frittered away in garrisoning unimportant places, and we think that a few crushing blows are of far more telling effect in any contest than innumerable pricks with a pin! Everything goes to show we are soon to have such a blow struck by our army, or at least, we think everything conspires to show it.

In the meantime, we are not displeased to see by the foreign news, that France estimates the pointless and untenable resolutions of our House of Representatives, at their real value, and that their passage will not have the effect of rupturing at present, our friendly relations with the first European nation that recognized our independence. Another time will be much more suitable for arbitrating or otherwise settling whatever grounds of umbrage we may have, at the action of France in regard to Mexican affairs, and certainly, the present is by all means the worst conjuncture that could be selected for embroiling ourselves with any European power.

The present campaign—the good news from which, will soon be tingling along the wires—will, we doubt not, sound the death knell of rebellion rampant, or in embryo, and when this desirable consummation shall have been arrived at, so great are our capabilities of expansion, and so exhaustless our means, population and resources, that even the cicatrices upon our national prosperity, will, in the course of a very few years, be entirely obliterated. God speed the day!

Editorial Correspondence.

Fort Bridger,
Monday, May 2d, 1862.

Leaving Coalville in a most quiescent state and prosperous condition at 5 p. m., your correspondent pursued his journey by stage to this place. Nothing of very special import occurred to enliven the trip—always excepting the fact that I found the fascinating Mustering Officer from Camp Douglas on the stage, wrapped in an infinity of buffalo robes and blankets, and smiling most benignantly between the jolts of our vehicle. On the road we passed a large number of ox trains belonging to the Church, wending their toilsome way to the Missouri river to bear back the new proselytes of Mormonism from Europe. The trains this year are not so large or numerous as those of last year; not more than three hundred wagons leaving the city, while last spring five hundred were sent by the faithful. We also passed several trains, of a half dozen wagons each, bearing from the land supposed to "flow with milk and honey," a number of families who, disgusted with Salt Lake Mormonism, had apostatized and rejoined the Josephites. Poor, as they undoubtedly were, and hard as appeared their lot, they seemed to be happy in the thought of getting out of Utah and back "home," indulging the fondest anticipations of the joys awaiting them in Illinois—the new Canaan towards which they now bent their tardy steps. Just so they probably looked forward to the paradise awaiting them by the Great Lake of Salt, when coming hither long years agone, with wife and little ones, they marched day by day across the burning plain. So it is ever, as the poet hath said: "Man never *is*, but always *to be* blessed."

Speaking of milk and honey, "reminds me" as Uncle Abraham is wont to say. One day shortly after my advent into Utah, I queried of a shrewd and somewhat worldly Saint, how it came that they so often (when abroad) spoke of Utah, whose arid plains and alkali deserts were so difficult of cultivation, as the "land flowing with milk and honey." With a significant point to the surrounding hills, he called my notice to fair (probably) maidens driving down the cows for the evening dairy work. There, said he, it is—behold the milk flowing down the hill, and behind it, the blooming maid, typical of "honey." Cows and lasses, the veritable representatives of "milk and honey"—our land abounds in these things. We thought we could see the "point" and let that chap pass. Since then, we never contradict the assertion that Utah fills the Scriptural saying.

To return once more. Nothing more serious occurred than the breaking of a king-bolt at the rise of a long hill. The only consequence was, what we find too often in society between man and wife—a little separation—a gentle uncoupling—but no very serious break down. Our coach, like many a blooming widow, was speedily and easily re-coupled—and what the driver joined together, no man (or accident) after put asunder. We (to wit: the fascinating and jovial companion who was bent on mustering "that man" into the service—and your correspondent,) arrived safely at Bridger about noon of Saturday last. The Fort looks fine at this season of the year. Many improvements have been made since my last visit. The splendid Cavalry and Q. M. stables are completed, new fences are being constructed in rear of the officers quarters, and in front a row of shade trees has been planted by Major Gallagher, Post Commandant. The season is not so far advanced here as in the valley in consequence of the greater altitude. Yet, the grass is springing up, and already the range furnishes good feed for the stock—while the Parade Ground is covered with a new mantle of fresh spring grass.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of an all-night coach ride, we could not resist the fascinations of a ball in the evening, given in honor of officers of Co. M, 2nd Cav., C. V., which fine company was on the eve of departure for Camp Douglas and southern Utah. The entertainment was given in the hospital ward-room—a striking commentary on the salubrity of the climate—there being not a single inmate in the building, everybody in the Fort being in a high state of health, good temper and enjoyment. Moreover the scene of our happiness furnished a fine opportunity for the aforesaid mustering official (who you know is such a funny fellow") to gravel remark that this was indeed a practical illustration of the "Hospital—ities of Bridger." On being remonstrated with by the commanding officer and sympathizing companions, our friend begged to be pardoned—he could not really help it—but hoped that by the morrow he would find "that man" when his energies would be devoted to official duties, and pleasantry be laid aside. His contrition was so evident, that, grieving at the depravity of human nature, no more was said. We were surprised at the extent of the womanly society of Bridger. The fair ones actually outnumbered us "lords of creation," even as they outrivaled us in grace and beauty, and there were always eight couple on the floor. The music was good—two violins, a guitar and a banjo—and the hours flew by rapidly until near 12 o'clock, when the approaching Sabbath broke up the scene. To-day (Monday) Co. M, Capt. G. F. Price, and Lieutenants Conrad and Weed, took their departure. Before leaving, the Company was drawn up in line on the Parade Ground, and briefly and affectionately addressed by Major Gallagher, 3rd Infantry, under whose command they have so long been at this Post. The men are universally sorry to leave Bridger, although anxious for more active duty than simply garrisoning even so pleasant a post as this.

The stages from the East are each day loaded to their utmost capacity, and we are therefore blockaded at Bridger. As there seems no prospect of any "let up," Major Gallagher kindly proposes to send us (Mr. Munk, Paymaster's clerk, Lieut. Jocelyn and your correspondent) in an ambulance on the morrow. This will take us three or four days to make the trip to Salt Lake, but we'll probably have to try it.

There is now left at Bridger, only Company I, 3d Infantry, C. V., Lt. Kittredge, commanding. On the whole, our trip has been a delightful one—and for the courtesies, kindnesses and unremitting attentions shown us by Major G. and all the officers at the Post, we cannot but ever be grateful. Bridger continues to maintain its reputation as the most hospitable and pleasant Post on the western side of the Continent. Long may she wave!

[Communicated.]

Editor Vedette:—I am surprised to see that you have not the fear of Daniel and his Adjutants General before your eyes! Ugh! It makes me shudder to think how the old women (of both sexes) and the children must have trembled in their boots, (if they had any) at the prospect of seeing so many Adjutants charging through the country, crying, "to arms! to arms! the rag-tag and bobtail are coming."

Four Adjutants General! Just one more than the Commander-in-Chief of all the Armies of the United States has—and three more than the Commander-in-Chief of the great State of New York—and for what purpose? Are not the Indians quiet? Yes, they are, and will remain so, although evil disposed persons are instigating them to be otherwise. Where were these valiant men of war, at the time not long past, when the Indians were hostile, and when nearly every mail brought hither, news of the indiscriminate massacre by the savages of the fellow-citizens (men, women and children) of these same doughty warriors, and all this occurring too, within the bounds of their own territory? The bleaching bones of those thus massacred, re-echo the question—where?

Why are the people taken from their fields at this season of the year, when every moment is precious to them? Well, "Cuidado" knows, and will tell you this, as well as many other secrets, at a future time. Why are such bombastic out pourings of patriotism, put into the public prints, when the pulpit and forum teem with treason and blasphemy? "Cuidado" knows this too, because he has the record, and will use it in due time. Oh! it makes "Cuidado's" heart glad to think of the day (not far distant) when the people of Utah (whose sincere friend he is) shall be free, and their tyrants and oppressors, shall be fleeing from the wrath of those whom they have outraged and abused, under the hypocritical mask of religion. *Nous verrons!*

CUIDADO.

☞ Professor Agassiz says that a grasshoper's organs of hearing are in his legs. Of course, when in doubt as to threatening danger, he is enabled to jump to a conclusion and a safe position at the same time.

[Special to the Daily Vedette.]

Camp, May 2d.

Forrest is reported to be in the neighborhood of Memphis. General Sturgis with a force of 5,000 cavalry left the city in search of him. All the horses in this vicinity have been pressed into the Federal service. General Hurlbut has been relieved from command of the 16th army corps. Gen. Washburne has assumed command of the department of Tennessee.

Cincinnati, May 2d.

Five steamers were seized yesterday by order of Government, for service and ordered to report at Louisville without delay. They leave immediately in obedience to the order. The railroads are all taxed to their utmost capacity transporting troops to the east and Chattanooga.

The Republican State Convention have voted in favor of postponement of the National Convention. The members of the Convention are of the Chase school.

FOR SALE.

Sixty Head of Large American Mules, in good condition. 15 Michigan Wagons. 3 lots of Harness.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars inquire at the Salt Lake House of

W. F. Woods.

G. S. L. City, May 2d, 1862. may2-1w

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VIRGINIA HOTEL.

VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and guarantees them they will find there Good every comfort in the way of Lodging—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Fine Corral Accommodations

On the premises; also, an [illegible] where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security.

apl9-6w M. Wy[illegible]

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.—At a little before mid night on Friday last, the great reservoir of the Sheffield Water Company, one hundred acres in extent, and which held more than a million cubic feet of water, suddenly burst its embankment and swept down the narrow gorge formed by the Loxley and Stannington hills into Sheffield itself. Almost before warning could be given the volume of water began rushing down the valley, sweeping farms and houses, forges and factories, like chaff before it. Never, probably, before has an accident of the same kind occurred so ruinous in its wholesale destruction of property, so lamentably fatal in the loss of life. The enormous mass burst down the hillside with a din like the heaviest thunder, and the unhappy cotters in the valley were drowned instantaneously in their houses, from which they had not the slightest chance of escape. The full fury of the flood spent itself on the district lying between the junction of the Loxley and the Rivelin and the Neepsend bridge. The scene of devastation there is awful. Solid and substantial buildings, workshops, rows of houses, bridges, everything that opposed the course of the flood, yielded before its overwhelming might. But the loss of property, incalculable as it is at present, sinks into insignificance when compared with the awful loss of human life. Between Hillsborough and Malin bridges there stood several long rows of cottage houses, inhabited by the workmen of the mills and forges on the adjacent streams, with their families. With a few exceptions, the flood demolished all these rows of dwellings. In many instances even their foundations are obliterated. The enormous volume of water, debouching from the gorge of Loxley valley, seems to have divided itself into two streams, which swept with resistless force over the hamlets of Malin Bridge and Hillsborough. Leaving Hillsborough and turning down toward Owlerton, the destruction appeared to be on an equally awful scale. Almost every house that remained in a habitable condition was used as a dead-house. On the Sheffield side of the stream seven or eight bodies were recovered. The force of the current may be estimated by the fact that the massive wall bounding the barracks on the lower side was swept away. The sentry at the gate had the narrowest possible escape, the flood coming upon him with lightning suddenness. In the town of Sheffield itself, the destruction has been almost greater than in the valley, but there, fortunately, it has been attended with comparatively little loss of life.

A dispatch from Sheffield, dated Sunday evening, March 13th, says: "Every additional inquiry made into the circumstances of this appalling calamity shows that it has been much more disastrous than was at first anticipated. It is now estimated that the loss of life will exceed two hundred and fifty, and that the value of property destroyed exceeds half a million. From Bradfield, where the reservoir burst, down the course of the rivers for twelve or fourteen miles, the country is laid waste."—*London Times, March 14th.*

YIELD OF SYRUP.—From statistics, gathered at a recent State Convention at Madison, Wisconsin, it was learned that the average yield of syrup through the State last year was about one hundred gallons to the acre. It is inferred that the culture of sorghum, not only in Wisconsin, but other northwestern States, has become permanently established, and that hereafter it will assume a front rank in the agricultural interests of that section of the Union.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM ROBBERS.—J. J. Dennis gives us the particulars of a desperately bold attempt at robbery which happened Tuesday morning, about 1 o'clock, on the road three miles this side of Grass Valley. He had come across the mountains with a two-horse carriage, having as passengers a Miss Gilpin, of Nevada Territory, and Captain Robert Payne, of the Nevada Cavalry, whose company, just raised, has been mustered into the United States service at Fort Churchill. While driving down the grade near the St. Charles Hotel, at Randolph Flat, two men suddenly emerged from the darkness on either side of the road and attempted to seize the reins of the horses. One succeeded in momentarily getting hold of the reins, but the other appeared to stumble, and then gathering himself immediately fired a pistol at Dennis, the ball passing within about two inches of his face, severing a whipstock tied up at the top of the carriage and cutting away some of the fringe of the carriage trimmings, but fortunately doing no further damage. The horses were travelling at pretty good speed at the time of the attack, and being frightened at the pistol-shot the other robber was unable to retain his hold. The consequence was that the carriage escaped, and came down the hill "kiting," at the imminent peril or broken necks. The speed was scarcely slackened till the party reached Rough and Ready, where they were informed that the day before a horseman had been stopped and robbed at the very same spot. Had they succeeded in stopping the horses the robbers might have accomplished their designs, as none of the party were armed. The lady was, of course, terribly frightened at the occurrence.—*Sacramento Union.*

☞ Some of the San Francisco papers have been giving Ada Clare, the Bohemian Queen, "fits." In the last *Golden Era*, she scratches back at them in the following style: "It was the drama of "The Drunkard" that moved my acute sensibilities when I visited the Metropolitan Theater of late, and at once plunged me into the profundity of philosophical thought most frequently observable in the neglected editor of some inexpensive morning newspaper, or the unappreciated city reporter who has an eternal and galling consciousness that his finest ideas are but wasted upon the two or three obtuse families who may chance to read the struggling of his adoption.

RETURN OF A COMET.—A late number of the American *Journal* contains a letter from Mr. James C. Gatson, in which he states that he discovered a new comet on the 9th of January last. He says he believes it is a return of the bright comet that appeared in 1810, which so scared folks at that time. It is believed this long-tailed monster will be plainly visible in a few months.

☞ A little girl showing her cousin, about four years old, a star, said: "That star you see up there is bigger than this world."

"No it ain't," said she.

"Yes it is."

"Why, then, don't it keep the rain off?"

☞ What is the difference between a schoolmaster and an engine-driver? The one minds the train; the other trains the mind.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
—TO—
EAST BANNACK CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to that place will leave Salt Lake City three times a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, a. m., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—3 days and 3 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts central Montana.

Every accommodation given to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel R. Birdno, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. L. SMITH, Proprietor.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY,

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is crossing at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the best and Nearest road to any of the above places.

MEEKS & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

GEORGE W. CLEAVELAND. ROBERT HEREFORD.
CLEAVELAND & HEREFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Capacious Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } { W. L. HALSEY, S. L. City.
HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for
GOLD DUST AND COIN.
Dust Bought for Coin or Currency.
Check paid for Government Vouchers.
Deposits payable in Coin or Currency
New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchison, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.
Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

AUSTIN M. CLARK. JNO. W. KERR. MILTON F. CLARK.
Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
And EXCHANGE.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE,
The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

ASSAY OFFICE.
H. W. KEARSING,
formerly of New York City,
ASSAYER AND REFINER.
Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas.

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, Virginia. } { E. WHEATON, Austin.
PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,
BANKERS,
AUSTIN, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - N. T.
Drafts on
Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.
Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.
Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.
Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business.

H. W. THEALL, Virginia. } { PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO., Austin.
ASSAY OFFICE
of
THEALL & CO.,
AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.
Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Refined and Made into Bar Coin.
We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.
All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and carefully attended to.
THEALL & CO.

CITY RESTAURANT.
HYDE & WATSON, Proprietors.
WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

Redington & Co.'s
CELEBRATED JAMAICA GINGER.
This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica ginger, has become one of the most popular remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for which it is unequaled by any other article, and those who are subject to weak stomach, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the system that is frequently experienced at that period.
It gives immediate relief in nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.
It is also valuable as an external application for cramp, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.
Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.
Redington & Co., Proprietors,
413 and 415 Front street, San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!
Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

HEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already relieved by the surprising curative powers of

HEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP!
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, to the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

HEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU if you try it.
This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompany the every bottle of

HEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.
Redington & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.
And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S
INDIAN
VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE
Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is
Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.
Caused by decay in the tooth. It will checkdecay of the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is the best preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.
IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!
Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous mineral or injurious substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.
Who would suffer with this most distressing ailment, when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?
Sold by all the principal druggists, and by
Redington & Co.
415 and 419 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's
VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS
WILL CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.
These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.
For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.
A. L. Stowell & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale everywhere. Try them! Try them!
Redington & Co.,
415 and 419 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.
ap20-3m

LEAD [illegible] number of persons who die annually from the [illegible] of lead [illegible] put people more on their guard, as this metal is used in a great variety of forms for the convenience of man, on account of its cheapness, and the many desirable qualities it possesses over other metals. This metal is a slow but powerful poison in all its forms when taken internally, and often its effects are not manifest until too late. Every family therefore, should avoid using vessels lined with lead for cooking or keeping provisions in, also the use of this metal for the conveyance of water, as pure water will dissolve the inside of the pipe without the presence of some protecting salt, which forms an insoluble coating and prevents further action; even then there is danger. If you have already lead pipe, the simplest precaution is always [illegible] the water contained in it before saving any for use.—*Scientific American.*

REBEL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—Parson Brownlow, in a late number of his Knoxville *Whig and Rebel Ventilator*, after reviewing the sufferings he has endured at their hands, together with other loyal East Tennesseeans, thus speaks of rebel officers and soldiers:

"Had we our wish, we would throw hell wide open, and place all such beastlike officers and men upon an inclined plane, at an angle of forty-five degrees, grease the plane with hog's lard six inches thick, with a wicket at the bottom, and send them, as one stream of traitors, robbers and assassins, into the hottest part of the infernal regions."

A NEW FOE TO THE ARMY AT CHATTANOOGA.—An officer of the army at Chattanooga writes that our army cannot long remain in its present position owing to the stench arising from an immense number of dead horses and mules which have died from starvation during the winter. The country around Chattanooga for many miles is strewn with decaying carcasses, estimated to number nearly fifty thousand.

☞ A remarkable case of integrity has come to light in New York. A committee from that city was sent to Albany a few weeks since with $15,000, collected by the [illegible] of New York, for the purpose of defeating a certain bill. Concluding, however, that it would be morally wrong to corrupt the legislators, said committee pocketed the money, and are now "bathing in the sunlight" of approving consciences.

DESCRIPTIVE.—On a rough old sailor being asked by the members of a learned society to write a concise account of the manners and customs of a somewhat barbarous nation whose territory he had lately been exploring, he put down the following exceedingly brief summary of the characteristics of the people in question: "Manners, none. Customs, nasty."

☞ An Englishman proposes aerial railway locomotion, or, in other words, balloons fitted up for passengers, which are to be drawn through the air from station to station by ropes worked and drawn in by stationary steam engines. No grading, no rails, no iron, no earthly expense to be incurred, but for the stations and the ballons!

☞ Sailors who have followed the sea for years, say that they can tell when they are in the vicinity of Long Island—by the Sound.

☞ The amount paid to veteran volunteers in bounties is said to reach $90,000,000.

WHISKY FOR FOOD, DRINK AND PHYSIC.—Dr. Henry Gibbons, in the San Francisco *Medical Press*, says that forty years ago the use of acoholic drinks was almost universal, both as a prophylactic and a remedy. When the public mind in America was directed to the physical and moral evils resulting from their use, a revulsion took place, and physicians generally concurred in abolishing them in health, and employing them sparingly in sickness. Within the last fifteen years the tide is reversed, and alcohol again reigns in therapeutics. To England is mainly due this counter revolution. Certain London doctors, finding the atmosphere of that city too much deoxygenized and vitiated for their lungs, recognized in their wonted brandy an admirable substitute for respiratory oxygen. It was soon discovered that alcohol was digested and converted into flesh and blood, and that it has no equal in restoring the waste of the system. And now that the lancet is abolished and the general asthenic character of disease maintained, alcohol steps aloft, into its ancient niche and is again the "water of life." New York hastens to imitate London, and the doctors of Gotham inaugurate the reign of whisky, which is now pretty well established again in and out of the profession. Even clergymen here, in California, go about recommending "whisky and cream." Verily, if whisky has the virtue ascribed to it by the therapeutics of 1864, we have no need of the Panacea of Paracelsus. But we fear that the patronage given it by the faculty will destroy twenty lives where the medicine saves one.

☞ Prentice is still after Humphrey Marshall, "his last is a wish, that when Marshall dies he may die of "his own free will and a cord."

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House.

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

jan5-tf JOS. D. BAYLISS.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
202 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, "Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to the sale of Produce, etc.

SALE & FEED STABLES.

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

THE Subscriber has complete accommodations for feeding and stabling stock of all kinds.

Corral Accommodation

On a liberal scale on the premises at Reasonable Rates. Particular attention given to the Selling of Stock.

ap6tf M. J. FAUST.

C. CLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St., opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. djan7tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gans, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ramsohoff & Co., instead of Ramsohoff Bro. as heretofore.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. RAMSOHOFF BRO. ap6tf

Notice.

HAVING been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. ap2-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Store. J. H. HART.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS RESTAURANT.

South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between Reveille and Tattoo.

feb8-3m JULIAN AVEY, Prop'r.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

Great care to the Salt Lake House, calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,
HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap6tf A. GILBERT

ATTENTION!

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP AND GOOD.

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!

Wormser & Co.,

Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc,

Consisting of

LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS,
OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.

All Kinds of

LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES
FANCY TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' GLOVES, ETC.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,

of Every Variety, and

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

☞ At the New Store, Main Street, next to Creeyn & Clayton's. mr24-tf

TELEGRAPH COAL!

[illegible] per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. [illegible]

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864.

SALT! SALT!!

A No. one article of fine bolted

TABLE SALT

Put up in sacks of all sizes, to suit customers, at shortest notice. Also, a supply of [illegible] sacks furnished in any quantity, at [illegible] delivered.

feb23-3m [illegible]

ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Department, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

C. S. L. City, Mar. [illegible], 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 25th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores:

1st, FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, which shall be dressed in the usual manner, (cooks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded,) for the Ordnance Depot at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place, at such time and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the 1st day of June, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1864.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand [illegible] pounds more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good [illegible] sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and marked [illegible] tion; to be delivered in such quantities and [illegible] times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be [illegible] on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 15th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August, September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall be not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, four hundred and fifty (450) bushels Potatoes, five (5) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state separately the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 M., on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and indorsed Proposals for "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 24, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M. the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required, provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to date fixed, viz:

Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.
Coals—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing any part or the amount of each article required in one bid, and bids also will be received for not less than 10 tons Timothy Hay, or 200 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, from one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., this 24th day of March, 1864.

Bids will be addressed, (through the Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. P. Hancock, A. Q. M., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and indorsed Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Coals," as the case may be.

D. P. HANCOCK,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, District of Utah.